The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,303.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 6 year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	65 0
including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	33 0
including postage	„	36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16 0
including postage	„	91 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6 0
including postage	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers	„	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per line.	
Second Ditto	4 „ „	
Third and succeeding 2 „ „		

Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Death.

HAINES—April 24th, at Byculla, R. Haines, Esq., M. B., Principal of the Grant Medical College, Surgeon Bombay Army, &c. &c., aged 49 years.

EUROPE.

Deaths.

BEST—March 26th, at Aberdeen, Thomas Best, Esq., aged 65 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Busrorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	2d & 17th	Leave Busrorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th 22nd	„ Kuweit	24th 3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th 25th	„ Bushire	28rd 6th
„ Lingah	13th 26th	„ Lingah	25th 7th
„ Bahrein	14th 28th	„ B. Abbas	8th 11th
„ Bushire	16th 30th	„ Muscat	9th 12th
Arrive Busrorah	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Moolan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers on the 2nd and 17th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£99	Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class	£35	Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 2, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about 4th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Comota*, Captain Geach, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain Geach will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN LAIDLAW SCOTT in our firm, ceased on the 31st December 1865.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, which was advertised to take place TODAY, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution of the Special General Meeting of the 23rd March, is POSTPONED until TUESDAY next, the 1st May, at 3 P. M., in consequence of no quorum having been formed.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th April 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400.

Cartridges, Shot, Powder.

Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.

Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED). NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street,

York Hams,
Berkeley Cheese,
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles;
Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and Other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

FRIDAY EVENING, 27th APRIL,

MOST POSITIVELY THE
LAST NIGHT
OF THE
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
AND
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
DAVE CARSON.

First time in Bombay of the new Burlesque
A LA JULIAN,
entitled the
POWER OF MUSIC,
PROFESSOR R. A. M. (of the Portuguese College),
DAVE CARSON.

Last time in Bombay of the
HINDOOSTANI NAUTCH.

☞ NEW SONGS.

NELLY BAWN,
MILLIE GAY,
HERE WE ARE AGAIN,
and the popular songs of
TICK! TICK! TICK!!!
AND
Mr. BUTLER.

First time this season of
OLD ROBERT RIDLEY.

THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Instrumental introduction.....San Francisco Minstrels
Chorus..."Here we are again" ..... Do.
Nelly Bawn ..... H. C. Campbell.
Tick! Tick!! Tick!!! ..... Dave Carson.
Burlesque Operatic Scene ..... T. P. Brower.
Mr. Butler ..... Dave Carson.
Millie Gay ..... J. O. Pierce.
Finale to part first
MARY JANE,
DAVE CARSON.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Part Second.

Dance ..... Mons. Espenoza.
Duet: Concertina and Piano..... Pierce and Palin.
Song and Dance, Old Robert Ridley ... Dave Carson.
Solo on the Toy Whistle ..... L. F. Palin.
I Love Her. (From the Enchantress)... H. C. Campbell.

After which will be introduced the new com'c sketch,

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Conductor, a la Julian, Professor of the R. A. M. Ram, Fellow of the Royal Portuguese Quadrille Band Company (Limited), and Chief Superintendent of the Great Electro Corrugated
SHEET IRON BAND,
DAVE CARSON.

O. Brown, an Adept at the Bow, lately of the Bow Bazaar Band, Calcutta..... J. O. Pierce.
Fiddler Primo..... T. P. Brower.
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Synopsis of Incidents:

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJAH'S BODY GUARD.
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DISGUST OF HIS HIGHNESS.—EXIT EVERYBODY.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..... Rs. 2 | Upper Circle..... Re. 2
Stalls ..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine o'clock.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

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Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine o'clock.

NOTICES.

OUR OFFICE in LONDON is OPENED on the 20th instant, at 21, Great Saint Helens.

JAMSHEDJEE, PALLONJEE BROTHER & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA," who desire their M.S.S. to appear in No. VII., are requested to send them in at once to the Office of this Paper. "PUNCH IN INDIA" will appear regularly on the first of each Month.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

GAS COKE.—Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Auction at the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, on FRIDAY the 27th instant, at 4 P. M.: the Coke produced during the ensuing month to be delivered in daily quantities to the extent of 6 Chaldrons, or 4 Tons, per day.

Bombay Gas Company, Ld., 23rd April 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Manilmain Teak from 9,000 Rupees upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHEE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st April 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages,
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commands an Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—Whereas since the 13th of last month, iron Fish Sleepers and Iron Tie Rods have thrice been placed by some evil disposed person or persons on the rails between the 45th and 46th mile, or about half way between Wassind and Thull Ghat Stations, with the intent of causing an accident, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted by the G. I. P. Railway Company to any person who shall give such information to the Agent, or to the Railway or Government Police authorities, as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

20th April 1866.

MUNICIPALITY.—CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of certain SLAUGHTER HOUSES at Sandhurst, and the construction of a SIDING from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Line, for the working of the Slaughter House Trains, together with all other works necessary for the perfect completion thereof.

Detailed Plans and Specifications, together with Forms of Tender for the proposed works, may be had on application at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Apollo Palace.

Tenders are to be sent in on proper Form on or before the 1st May.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Mun. Comr. for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XLV. of A. D. 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for Investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
ASSARIA LUDHA,
Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).

Bombay, 12th April 1866.

WALTER & Co.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
12, Meadow Street.

Tweed Travelling Suits	... ...	...Rs. 20
Black Venetian Morning Coats, silk lined	... ...	„ 40
Plain and mixed Do. Do. Do.	... ...	„ 30
A large assortment of Best West of England		
Angolas	... ...	...uit... „ 40
Riding Trousers made from very superior Bedford Cord	... ...	...pair... „ 25
All Wool Flannel Shirts, very thin and shrunk, each		„ 7
Pyjamas from Ditto	... ...	...pair... „ 7
Newest shape in Drab Shell Hats	...	...each... „ 74
Hats in Felt, Tweed, and Straw.		
White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Buck-skin and Driving Gloves, White Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Neck Ties, &c. &c.		

The Department is under the superintendence of an experienced Cutter, who has lately been in the employ of Messrs POOL & Co, London.

Patterns—Post-free—with instructions for self-measurement.

20th April 1866.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commercial Godowns of Allepey, on 5th May 1866,

SATURDAY the 24 Chittra 1041,

of CARDAMOMS in Husk, and ½ candy more or less of SEEDS, the same being the crop of the present season.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, and one lot of 1 candy more or less.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 100 Rs per candy, and the amount of their purchase, deducting the deposit, should be paid on removal of the Article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey, or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the quantities they may be willing to purchase and the maximum prices they may be willing to pay, and such parties shall in the same Tenders authorize the Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit in the event of their offers, as bid, being accepted.

6. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey, and every Tender should be superscribed "Auction Tender for Cardamoms."

7. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased is to be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their Deposit Money and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Cardamoms, and further, shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them at the Sirkar's Godowns.

9. The Sirkar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Sirkar.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 11th April 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast-Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Fairies Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,	

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

RE. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneveas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 20th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognized rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guaran"tee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Com"missions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES-TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers

Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.

Blocks and Chains.

Portland Cement.

English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN, Agent of ISMAIL KHAN, Artist Painter, Delhi, will remain in Bombay during one month from this date for the purpose of registering orders for copies to be taken on Ivory from Photographs. Ladies and Gentlemen intending to avail themselves of his services, are requested to address their orders in writing to "MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN," Bhendy Bazaar, near Aga Khan's Stable.

Bombay, 10th April 1865.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE,
G. R. WILSON,
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOOD BEADING for Plate Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.

HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.

MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.

BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the right to QUARRY and REMOVE STONE and EARTH from certain Government hilly ground at Sewree for a period of six months from 1st May 1866, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY the 27th of April 1866.

Plans of the ground and the terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

G. NORMAN, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 14th April 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depot there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—In pursuance of a Requisition signed by twenty registered Shareholders representing 2,000 Shares and upwards, an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at No. 7, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with Estimated Statement to 30th December last.

2nd. To consider the advisability of continuing or winding up the Bank.

3rd. To elect Directors.

4th. To elect Auditors.

Should the Shareholders at such Meeting resolve that it is expedient that the Company be wound up, then it will be proposed

5th. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

N. B.—The Accounts will be open for inspection at the Office on and after the 23th instant, and printed lists of Shareholders will be supplied on application.

Bombay, 13th April 1866.

NOTICES

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a FINAL CALL of Rupees (Rs. 200) Two hundred per Share, on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 21st May 1866, and in default of payment on that date, all Shares on which all Calls have not been paid, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th April 1866.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT AT OOTACAMUND.—SHEDDEN HOUSE AND SHEDDEN HALL—two desirable residences, the one entirely, the other partially completed, with 5 acres of garden land. Also about 50 acres of well situated undulating land, admirably adapted for building sites, will shortly be sold in lots by Public Auction if not privately disposed of, the property of the Rev. J. Griffiths, Chaplain, Madras Establishment.

Further information can be obtained from Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co., Madras, or JAMES OUCHTERLONY, Esq., Ootacamund.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FOR MOF CERTIFICATE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTHING doing. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits.	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Document's	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight.	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight	99½
Do. ...	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras ...	30 Do. do.	99
China ...	60 Do. do.	213

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

200,000	5,000	2,000	....	Bombay Ship Co..	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co..	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
8'0,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steamship Co..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princess W. Ship Co.	
2130,000	50	200	++	Vargas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations.
2½	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	..	..Rs. 88
.. .. ..	Sicca .. Loan 1857-58	..	.. 95
.. .. ..	Co.'s .. 1853-56	..	..
.. .. ..	.. .. 1842-43	..	.. 874
.. .. ..	.. .. 1854-55	..	..
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. 1 an	1856-57	..	.. 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	..	.. Par.
Five and a half per cent.	.. .. ..	..	.. 107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	..	..	..Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes ..	..	..	.. 10
Spanish Dollars ..	..	..	.. 225
Carolus ..	..	..	.. 226
Mexican Dollars ..	..	..	.. 220
German Crowns ..	..	..	.. 210
Five-Franc Pieces ..	..	..	.. 223
Bar Silver ..	..	..	.. 106½
Gold Leaf ..	..	..	.. 15-1-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th April 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	..	..	..	Per candy.
Dholleras (April and May) ..	..	..	..	245 to 250
Bhownuggur and Mows (New) ..	..	..	..	315 to 320
Smut and Broach (New) ..	..	..	..	285 to 340
Porbunder (New) ..	..	..	..	310 to 315
Veraval (New) ..	..	..	..	311 to 313
Khandeish (New) ..	..	..	..	325 to 330
Bhawnar (new ready) ..	..	..	..	370 to 375
Ringhunghaut (New) ..	..	..	..	275 to 280
Comrawutee Acherla (New)	..	..	..	335 to 340

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Farrer, Lieutenant H., 94th Foot, on duty, from England.
Clery, Assistant Surgeon G. C., Royal Artillery, on private affairs, from England.
Schmid, Captain A., 109th Foot, on duty, from England.
Speedy, Surgeon R., 45th Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Spence, Staff Assistant Surgeon R., Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandalla.
Pedder, Lieutenant D. C., Revenue Survey, Guzerat, on sick leave, from England.
Sherrick, Brigadier General, Nagpore Force, on sick leave, from England.
James, Surgeon R. W., Medical Department, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 26.

Greig, Lieutenant P. H., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Phillips, Lieutenant Colonel R., 3rd Light Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.
Pedder, Lieutenant D. C., Revenue Survey, Guzerat, on duty, to Surat.
Speedy, Surgeon R., 45th Foot, on leave, to Poona.
Chapman, Captain J. H., H. M.'s 3rd Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Burnes, Lieutenant S. H., 26th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Tanna.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL HEATH.

Bombay, Thursday, 26th April.

Lieutenant W. S. Brown, 4th King's Own Regiment, and Ensign A. C. Maurice, 106th Foot, have obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1866.

The furlough in India for two years, under the Old Furlough Regulations, granted to Captain T. D. Ker, H. M.'s 6th Regiment N. I., by General Order No. 27, dated 4th May 1864, is extended for a further period of one year.

Lieutenant E. S. Walcott, Doing Duty Officer with the 7th Regiment N. I., is appointed Commissioner on the part of His Highness the Gaekwar for the Settlement of Boundaries between Khandeish and the Gaekwar's territory.

Surgeon Major E. Mahaffy, M. D., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals during the absence of Deputy Inspector General Hockin, or until further orders.

The privilege of sending remittances through the Government Treasury by European Officers to their father-in-law and step-mothers is extended under the authority of the Government of India to their mothers-in-law.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 25th April.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows :—

Lieutenant H. Geary, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 28th February to 31st March, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Captain W. J. H. Stevenson, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 30th April to 28th June, in extension of privilege leave, on private affairs.

Lieutenant N. S. Brown, Staff Officer, Poorundhur Sanitarium, 4th Foot, from 23rd April to 22nd May, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Captain W. Beers, 26th Foot, from 18th to 30th April, to proceed to Taigoar, on medical certificate.

Captain J. Barnes, attached to 27th or 1st Belooch Regiment N. I., from 15th November to 31st May, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1866.

Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Merewether, C. B., Political Resident at Aden, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood has been appointed to act as First Political Assistant in Kattywar.

Mr. W. Foxton is appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor.

Lieutenant G. H. F. Codrington, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednuggur District, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadoor Purmanundass Purshotumdass of Gogo, and Dossee Vejebhace Vijebhace of Neriad, Native Members of the Guzerat Wuttun Commission, Honorary Magistrates in the Districts of Ahmedabad and Kira respectively, and to invest each of them with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in those Districts.

Mr. E. T. Candy, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in that District.

Mr. Raymond West to act as Judge and Session Judge of Canara.

Mr. I. Dracup to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. J. Edwards to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sattara.

Mr. J. Hope to act as 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar during the absence of Mr. R. B. Worthington.

Mr. H. J. Stokes, Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for three months, to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs.

Mr. R. R. Beynon, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed Acting Superintendent of Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Revenue Survey, during the absence of Captain Elphinstone on sick certificate, or until further orders.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, is allowed six months leave on private affairs, under Section IX. of the new Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. J. King is appointed to act for Mr. H. E. Jacomb.

Dr. G. Birdwood, Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum, is permitted to remain at the Mahableshwur Hills to the end of the hot season.

Mr. G. B. Chapman to be a Government Director of the Bank of Bombay, vice the Honorble Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Marriott.

Mr. G. W. Sealy is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. H. L. Allan is appointed a 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer.

The Reverend C. E. Walford, Acting Chaplain at Byculla and Tanna, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain at Manderdeo until further orders.

The Reverend R. Easum to act as Chaplain of Byculla and Tanna, until the return to duty of the Reverend G. C. Reynell.

Mr. J. E. C. Pryce is appointed to officiate as President of the Board of Examiners to grant certificates of masters and mates of merchants ships until further orders.

Commander G. T. Robinson, Officiating Superintendent of Marine, to be also a member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Captain Barker, proceeded to England.

A. D. Grant, Esq., is appointed a member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Mr. A. Grant, resigned.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.
25 Malta (s) .....Hyde.....Suez, April 12.
26 Cadahoe .....Rose.....Calcutta, Feb. 27.
Jumna .....Porter.....Rangoon, March 7.
Omar Pasha .....Dibb .....Colombo, March 10.
Sir J. R. Carnac (s) .....Lovett .....Cutch, April 24.
Sarawak .....Miller .....Ad-n, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

April.
26 City of Tanjore .....Miller .....Havre.
Monmouthshire .....Irvine .....Liverpool.
Fanny .....Wier .....Rangoon.
Moydeen Kader Bawa .....Nacoda .....Kurrachee.
Governor Higginson(s).....Saunders.....Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Colabah*.—Mrs. Rew and 4 children ; one European ; and 10 Portuguese.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Ocean Pirate*.—Spoke the ships *Meith Bahamta*, *Western Star*, and *Fiery Cross*.

Per *Jumna*.—On the 22nd April, spoke the ship *Gracious Bolton* bound to Bombay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
S. S. *Tynemouth*, Forster, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Hydrabad*, G. J. Harley, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Haddington*, G. Brown, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
S. S. *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Ardencia*, for Marseilles.
Ship *Dwarkin*, for Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 20th proximo.*)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, VICTOR HOWES, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 26th April 1866.

MR. JOHN HUTCHINSON ASPINWALL is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1866.

ADJUSTMENT OF AFFAIRS.—Arbitration and Negociation in all its branches undertaken at a moderate charge by SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co. 8, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.—We have established BRANCH HOUSES in Liverpool and Manchester under the name of GILLAN, ORD & Co.

R. KING GILLAN & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1866.

SPORTING KNIVES, Stag Handle, containing large Blade, small Blade, Corkscrew, Tweezers and Pricker. Price, for cash—Rs. 3 each.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES WANTED for the following Goods per *City of Madras* :—

[D B in a diamond with R. on top] 287/313 and [P. J. & Co. with P. below] 1/30. Bottled Malt Liquor. Orders for countersignature to be sent to the Office of

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain Grahame.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement inserted by me on the day of March last, to the effect that I, as Captain of the *Prince of Wales*, had a lien upon the Vessel for Wages ; now I hereby give notice that my claim has been settled, and that I have not any lien either on the Ship or Bugwandass Purshotumdass, the Owner thereof. JAMES ATHEY.

Bombay, 26th April 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity, that by particular desire of those who have not as yet witnessed his Entertainments, and at the urgent request of many friends, he has been induced to postpone his departure, and will give another Representation on MONDAY, April 30th. For Particulars see future Bills and Advertisements.

JUST UNPACKED, a large assortment of Lady's Linen Collars and Gauntlet Cuffs, in Boxes of one doz. sets, comprising Insertion, Color'd Embroider, plain, and fancy styles. The undersigned specially invite the attention of the Ladies of Bombay to an inspection of the above goods, as they are quite new and of the latest fashion, and will be sold at very moderate prices.

WALTER & Co., General Outfitters.
No. 12 Meadow Street.

RECEIVED this day per Steamer *Malta* :—

Prime York Ham	...at Rs. 1	6 per lb.
Middleton Bacon	... „ 1	6 „
Stilton Cheese... ...	... „ 1	6 „
Double Gloucester Cheese ...	... „ 1	0 „

J. NEUBERG.

No. 23, Byculla.

N. B.—Mr. Neuberg will receive a regular monthly supply of the above Provisions per Overland Route.

THE ATTACHMENT CASE, *Bomanjee Nussercanjee vs. Thos. Randall.*—The Advertiser, Thos. Randall, late of No. 11 Meadow Street, Bombay, but now of King Street, Cheapside, London, has read with much surprise and pain the Reports of this case before the High Court of Bombay touching the sale of Goods by him to his brother George Randall, of No. 10 Hummum Place, Bombay, and also touching his departure from Bombay, in which great injustice is done to his character and estate. The interval before the next Mail will not suffice for a full statement of the real facts attending the sale to his brother and his departure, but T. R. requests his friends to defer their judgment until the true facts appear. THOMAS RANDALL.

36, King Street, Cheapside, London, 2nd April 1866.

NOTICE.—We hereby give Notice, that on and after the 1st May next, the RATE for PRESSING COTTON and OTHER PRODUCE at the undermentioned Press Establishments will be RUPEES (2) TWO per BALE, irrespective of weight, subject only to a deduction of one per cent. as usual in cases of prompt payment within one month from the date of pressing :—

For the Free Press Company (Limited)—W. Nicol & Co.
For Bombay and East India Press Companies (Limited)—Alex. C. Brice & Co.
For Fort Press Company (Limited)—Ewart, Latham & Co.
For Colaba Press Company—Cardwell, Parsons & Co., In Liquidation.
For Comet Press Patent Press Company (Limited)—Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy.
For Prince of Wales Press Company (Limited)—Manockjee Limjee & Co.
For Hydraulic Press Company—Dinshaw Manockjee.
For Akbar Press Company (Limited)—Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons.
For Scott Press, United V. and C. R. and P. Company, (Limited)—Remington & Co.
For Apollo Press Company (Limited)—Remington & Co.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.
Rev. C. McDOWALL, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. DREW, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. MADDOCK, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. RUDD, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is founded on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum ; for Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At the first General Meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education, held on TUESDAY, 24th instant, at the Vestry St. Thomas' Cathedral,

The Honble C. J. Erskine in the Chair,

After the organization of Local Committees had been determined upon, and other private business discussed, the following important Resolutions were passed unanimously :—

The work which the Board first undertakes, being the establishment of Day Schools wherever needed within the Island of Bombay, it is resolved—

1. That a General Fund be raised for the object by donations and annual contributions from the public, which are to be deposited into the Firm of Remington and Co. to the credit of the Treasurer of the Diocesan Board of Education.

2. That out of this fund grants-in-aid be made towards the establishment and maintenance of Schools placed in connection with the Board.

3. That every School in connection with the Board shall

(a) Be placed under the Local Committee of the District ;
(b) Have a Master or Mistress, who is, if possible, a Communicant of the English Church ; and
(c) Have in addition to daily Scriptural Instruction for all the children, provision for regular instruction at certain times in the Catechism and Prayer Book ; but from which any child, whose parents or guardians are not members of the Church of England, may be excused on written application.

4. That, with the view of aiding the Local Committees in collecting the information necessary for opening Day Schools in their respective Districts, the Sub-Committee be empowered to engage such additional aid as may be necessary for the purpose, and be requested to report at the next meeting of the Board how far the Local Committees are in favour of the appointment of an organising Master.

C. WALFORD, M. A., Acting Secretary.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Caractic* will be closed on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Northam*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 27th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR—APRIL—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Monday ...30th 2h. 14m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	27	Mercury rises at 4-30 A.M.	5 36	6 18	9 31	9 52	
Sat.	28	Length of day 12h. 42m.	5 35	6 19	10 9	10 36	
Sun.	29	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 35	6 20	10 44	11 1	
Mon.	30	Moon passes 0° 16' S. of Saturn at 1-49 A.M.	5 34	6 20	11 18	11 34	
Tues.	1	Mercury in Aphelion at 11-39 P.M.	5 33	6 20	11 52	—	
Wed.	2	Mercury rises at 4-43 A.M.	5 33	6 21	0 .8	0 25	
Thurs.	3	Day breaks at 4-57 A.M.	5 32	6 21	0 46	0 59	

Sixth April 1866.
Time 6h. 3m. 55s. ?.

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No. VII.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spooniugton and Miss Gushley.
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
The Three Bombs.
Mr. P. in L taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.

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Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 19	KURRACHEE	April 21
AGRA	April 21	LAHORE	April 18
ALLAHABAD	April 20	LONDON	April 3
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 11	MADRAS	April 21
BANGALORE	April 21	MADRAS	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 20	MERRUT	April 20
CAPE	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND	April 20
CEYLON	April 16	OUDH	April 18
COCHIN	Mar 18	PENANG	Apr 7
DELHI	April 21	PUNJAUB	April 18
FRANCE	April 4	SUEZ	April 13
HONGKONG ..	Mar. 31	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866.

HORACE WALPOLE states somewhere in his "last journals" that the Duke de Choiseul, the celebrated Minister of Louis XV., justified to his own government, the surrender of Canada to the English on this strange ground, that the colony would, by being a constant drain upon England and an increasing trouble to her, be her ruin in less than a century. The cession of Canada took place at the peace of 1763, (Quebec had been taken by Wolfe in 1759, four years before) so that the amiable prediction of the French statesman has not been literally fulfilled ; for though England has been ruined repeatedly during the period specified by the Duke, at least according to the declamations of indignant orators on the opposition side, it has never been alleged that we are aware of that her decline and fall has on any of these occasions been directly traceable to her connection with Canada. Nevertheless we are entitled to say with the Roman sooth-sayer, that the Ides of March are come, but not gone, for the century only expired three years ago ; and the present situation of Canada is unquestionably extremely critical, and such as most necessarily occasion grave anxiety to the British Government ; not from any doubt of the loyalty of the colony, which has been sufficiently proved, but from the probability that it will be unable to defend itself from the peril impending over it, and the consequent necessity of providing the country with a powerful military force.

The Fenian conspiracy is one of those aggressive attempts which it would be madness to make light of, because, although it may doubtless be baffled by proper precautions and means of defence commensurate with the magnitude of the crisis, it is likely to grow to very formidable dimensions, indeed, if it is despised. It is one of those mysterious race movements, which sometimes agitate men in large masses without their knowing why ; the real causes being only animosities arising out of transactions buried in the far distant past, and well nigh forgotten in the lapse of ages, though the feelings they engendered have survived their memory. There are no particular recent acts of misgovernment, of which the Irish have to complain ; nor is their vindictive feeling excited solely, even by the recollection of the undoubted severity, of the regime established at their conquest by William the Third. Their grievance is one which it is impossible to remedy now, namely, their original subjugation by the Saxon ; an injury which, perhaps, no nation ever does forgive, and which no lapse of time seems to obliterate from human memory, in any number of generations ; national life being probably a more tenacious principle than is commonly supposed, and often reassailing itself unexpectedly in cases where it had long been dormant and was supposed to be extinct. But it by no means follows from this that the attempt to recover national independence must be successful, still less that every such insurrectionary effort must hold out fair prospects of success ; and in proportion, as they are rash and ill-considered, so far they must expect to be discountenanced by the more sensible and conscientious part of the community. This to some extent is the case with the Fenian conspiracy, so far as regards Ireland, where the more respectable classes of the Irish stand aloof from it, and the Roman Catholic clergy openly denounce it, in obedience to the behests of their chief at Rome. In America, however, it assumes more formidable proportions. Three hundred thousand men are declared to be enrolled as members of the society, many of them formerly soldiers in the Federal armies during the civil war. The leaders are Roberts and O'Mahoney, Sweeney, and Killian, and though these men may have separate and antagonistic motives and objects, we are assured that no division of counsel, or of aim, prevails in the society, and that the Fenian body is a unit. Roberts is the treasurer for the eastern states, O'Mahoney for the western, and the two treasuries receive not, less, in the aggregate, than 400,000 dollars weekly. Every Fenian sends one dollar every week, besides what is raised by collections at large meetings ; and the city of Chicago alone has given no less than two millions of dollars to the Fenian cause. New York has fifty three "circles," and every considerable town or village, has also its circle, which holds weekly meetings. A manufacturer in New York lately presented the Sweeney circle in that town with equipments for a thousand men. They have also several sloops and schooners on the Saint Lawrence, and the Lakes, ready for the thawing of the ice next summer. Nor is the organization without its encouragement in official quarters, not of the highest grade, even among the American people. There is a board of aldermen in Brooklyn, consisting of eight Americans, seven Germans, and five Irishmen ; and on one occasion, when a deputation of Fenians waited on this body, then in session, soliciting investment in the Fenian securities which, assuming a national organization, they have largely issued, every alderman present subscribed for 100 dollars worth of bonds. On the whole, there seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of Sweeney's assertion that he holds funds sufficient to support an armed force of 30,000 men for several months, and this force, there was some time back great reason to apprehend, it was his intention to direct against Canada.

On the other hand, there are some powerful reasons against our believing the probability of this step being actually taken. We do not indeed attach much importance to any preventive measures on the part of the American government ; for it is extremely doubtful whether the President, even if he had the will, would possess the power to suppress a demonstration on so large a scale—a great effort for any government, even the strongest and most absolute, to make. But on the part of the Canadian people, the Fenians will meet with the most determined resistance, and will find everything there ready to receive them. At the summons of the Governor, the volunteers have turned out ten thousand strong ; troops are under arms in the principal towns ; Parliament has been convoked ; banks, arsenals, store-houses, warehouses, are strongly guarded ; the Roman Catholic prelates, who are the spiritual guides of half the people of Canada, have pronounced strongly against the Fenians ; and nowhere will they find any thing resembling encouragement or sympathy, from any section of the inhabitants of British North America. But even if the invasion of Canada were successful, we do not see that it would tend much to further that which is certainly the ultimate end and object of the whole conspiracy—the possession of Ireland. It is understood that O'Mahoney, the principal leader of the movement in America, is anxious for a descent upon Ireland at once ; and it is unquestionable that the hopes of the whole body at large are directed to the recovery of the island around which their sentimental longings still linger, and which has been the home of their race for three thousand years. But how would the obtaining of Ireland be furthered by the forcible possession of Canada, a country where all classes of the inhabitants are opposed to their pretensions ? The invasion of Canada, if attempted at all, must be meant simply to effect a diversion, and draw away the attention and the forces of the British Government, from that which is to be the real object of attack.

British North America contains a territory about half as large again as India, but by far the greater part of which is uninhabitated and uninhabitable—a waste tract of arctic desert, nominally subject to Queen Victoria, but where in fact another sovereign sways, and "winter barricades the realms of frost." The inhabited portion, a very fine territory, is held by French and English colonists in about equal proportions, elements distinct and yet tolerably harmonious and united in contented acquiescence with British rule. The colony's great drawbacks are first, the facility which the neighbourhood of the frontier of the United States offers for the desertion of soldiers, and secondly, the circumstance that, owing to the sea being blocked up with ice, Canada can only be approached for a great part of the year through New York. Of one thing we feel assured, that the home Government will feel the obligation to defend this fine colony against agression, and spare no effort to do so effectually.

THE *Overland Mail* :—The following autograph letter has been written by the Queen to Mr. Peabody, whose second munificent donation to the London poor was recently announced :—"*Windsor Castle, March 28, 1866.*—The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how deeply she appreciates the noble act of more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the wants of the poorer class of her subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves. The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence, and she would gladly have conferred upon him either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting such distinctions. It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feelings, which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him, and which, when finished, can either be sent to him to America or given to him on his return which, she rejoices to hear, he meditates to the country that owes him so much."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE *Invalid*, a paper published at St. Petersburg, has recently contained four articles on the Russians in Central Asia, and the English in India. The first of the series contains an account of the conquests in the East, from the 16th century when the Russians first came in contact with the Bashkirs of Orenburg, till their exploits on the Syr-Darian. This is the old story. We are told the sufferings of the protected race from turbulent neighbours have constantly obliged the protecting power to extend its boundary, and the resistance being too weak to check its advance, it has gone on, and probably will continue to go on, till it meets with an insurmountable obstacle. The remaining articles are intended to show the opinions of certain English writers on the progress of Russia in the East, and are chiefly taken from Russia, Central Asia, and British India, by a British subject. The apprehensions which are constantly expressed in India, it is said, of the advance of Russia, must shake the confidence of the natives in the English Government, revive the hopes of the deposed dynasties, and encourage the turbulent Mussulmans of the mountain tribes. This continued agitation must be injurious to both the English and the Russian Governments, although there is in reality nothing to be apprehended from the encroachments of this country. So far from the advance of Russia being prejudicial, it is on the contrary, favourable to the interests of English commerce, for Russian roads serve for the conveyance of English manufactures to the very centre of Asia, and from thence to the Russian frontier. While the progress of Russia has always been a bugbear for the English, she has never shown any jealousy of her powerful neighbour. If she had she would have rejoiced at the Indian mutiny and would have taken advantage of the embarrassment of England at that time ; for it has been said that the assistance of a few Russian officers at the beginning of the insurrection, would have rendered its suppression a matter of extreme difficulty. When the troubles began, the insurgents felt sure that the Russians and Persians would come to their assistance. In the streets of Agra songs were sung to this effect. But Russia employed all her efforts to induce Persia to make peace with England just before the mutiny broke out. It must not be forgotten that, for several centuries before England set her foot in India, Russia was in commercial communication with Kokhand and Bokhara. She has been obliged to advance by the force of circumstances, and as England cannot prevent her progress, and has certainly no right to apply the doctrine of Monroe to Central Asia, it is not only sound policy, but in the interest of civilisation, for the two nations to live on neighbourly terms. Non-intervention is not sufficient : a mutual understanding is necessary. It should be fairly acknowledged that the conquests of the Russians are as lawful as those of the English, and by frankly following out this policy both countries might do a great deal of good to each other and co-operate in improving the moral condition of the native tribes. It would certainly not be sound policy in the present state of the relations of England with the United States to be at variance with a power which is on terms of friendship with the republic. Nor is there any reason why England and Russia should be at enmity. The more closely the two countries are connected, the more advantageous it will be for both. Russia offers a vast field for English enterprise, which is encouraged by the Russian laws. An English company has been recently formed for lighting Moscow with gas, the most flourishing navigation company on the Volga is in the hands of the English, contracts have been made with English companies for the construction of railroads, the working of mines, the management of iron foundries, &c.

"Such are some of the leading points of these articles, which are written in a most friendly spirit, and clearly indicate the only policy which can reasonably be pursued, if the civilising influence of England and Russia is to be brought to bear upon Central Asia in the interest of humanity and commercial prosperity."

POLITICAL LETTER.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 3RD APRIL.

THE Easter recess seems likely this year to embrace a very critical period, both in home and foreign politics. After the public had recovered from the vague sense of surprise and dissatisfaction which Mr. Gladstone's proposals created, and the main arguments against the principles and criticisms on the policy of the measure had become so popularly current, hostile strategy began. A meeting of Tories at the Marquis of Salisbury's was of course one of the first steps. Equally, as a matter of course, the impolicy of separating any franchise measure from the redistribution of seats, which is its natural appendage, was fixed upon as the ground of Tory attack. A few days later, the first hostile notice was given, and given from a very unexpected quarter. Earl Grosvenor—the future chief of the wealthiest, most staunchy Whig, and most powerfully allied of all the great Whig houses—gave notice that on the motion for the second reading, he should move an amendment declaring the "inexpediency" of discussing the question of reform until the entire Government scheme was before the House. No sooner had he sat down, than a practically similar amendment was moved by Sir William Clay, late Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Now a declaration of war against the Ministry, by a Whig magnate like Earl Grosvenor, is a very different thing from an angry tirade from Mr. Horsman, or a bitter and logical attack from Mr. Lowe. The very ground under Lord Russell's feet was shaken. Some enemies on land. The Fenian plans, as published, are simply ridiculous, and there can be no doubt the Canadians will thrash them if they cross the frontier. It is also held to be certain that the American government will severely repress any open attempt. It is somewhat remarkable that not one single attempt to invade Canada since Arnold and Montgomery devised and partly executed their able scheme, has ever had a chance of success. These two failed during the war of independence. In 1812 Hull crossed the Detroit in July, and surrendered without a blow to Brock. In October another General crossed the Niagara only to share the fate of Hull. In 1813 the Generals were not captured, but they made no way. In 1814 General Brown was the invader, he fought a battle at Lundy's Lane, which the Americans say they won, but after which they retreated. The popular invasions during the Papincan insurrection came to nothing. Nor can the Fenians do anything now. But the Canadians have been really alarmed, and Major General Lindsay, holding a command in Canada, has been obliged to resign his seat for Wigan, and get Lord Lindsay to put in a warming pan for that borough until such time as the Fenians allow the Major General to return and "get his own again." An American military paper, *apropos* of the Fenian bluster, reminds its readers of the "Canada patriotes" on the New York and Vermont border in 1837. "Powerful as are the Fenians, if we remember aright, these Canada patriots were stronger in available numbers, as bitter in determination, and better posted for effect. They were actually spread along the line, and there was danger of a great raid into Canada. They were organized by thousands. They had their lodges corresponding to the Fenian circles. They had a secret organization, their oaths and passwords, their military ranks of general, field, and staff officers. They had a provisional government formed for Upper Canada, with a list of Cabinet officers as formidable as that of either of the grand New York Fenian Governments. Arms were furnished by border citizens, or stolen from the unwilling, and even state arsenals were broken into." Yet it all came to nothing. The President of that day issued a proclamation against the movement a great deal more than the President of this day has done, and it is recorded that his proclamation had little effect. That, however, will not be the case under the new regime ; for the President of the United States, has now, for the first time in his

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Jurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE *Dilawur*, Baillie master, Bombay to London, arrived at St. Helena Feb. 10th, with loss of two quarter boats in a hurricane, Jan. 17th, off Madagascar.

A BULLOCK gharry driver was yesterday fined by Mr. Bickerstath in the sum of two rupees, for torturing his bullocks by means of a goad.

MR. H. E. JACOBS, Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, is allowed six months' leave on private affairs.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, Under Secretary to Government in the Legislative and Judicial Departments, has been appointed to act as First Political Assistant in Kattywar.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* confirms the statement we made a few days ago of the appointment of Mr. R. West, Registrar of the High Court, to Acting Judge and Session Judge of Canara.

PURSHOORAM HUNMUNTA was yesterday committed by Mr. J. P. Bickerstath, to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions, for the theft of eleven bags of sugar, worth Rs. 275, the property of one Hajee Ahmed Seedick.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, which brought the English Mail on Wednesday night, made a very good run of about twelve days. She brought forty-five lacs of specie.

WE are glad to observe that H. M.'s man-of-war frigate *Octavia* has returned to her old moorings off the Coal Depot, as it is the best assurance that could be given of the improved health of her gallant crew.

A VESSEL about 200 feet long, keel upwards, about 1,000 tons burthen, with upper works painted green, was passed Dec. 31, in lat. 5 N. long 77 E. by the *Dilawur* from Bombay, arrived at Portsmouth March 27th, also some pieces of rail apparently recently broken.

IN consequence of the death of Dr. Haines, who has been for many years connected with the Byculla Schools as Surgeon, and also as one of the principal members of the Managing Committee of that Institution, His Excellency the Governor has put off to a future date the entertainment to the children which was to have taken place to-day.

FIVE seamen belonging to the ship *Typhoon* were yesterday sentenced to one week's imprisonment by the Senior Magistrate, for refusing duty. Their reason for doing this was, that they were ordered to sweep down the deck after six o'clock in the evening, and rather than do any thing after that hour they preferred prison fare.

THE *Alicia Bland*, Brown master, from Liverpool to Bombay, was abandoned March 24th, in a sinking state, having been in collision March 23rd, 15 miles W.S. W. of the Calf of Man, with the barque *Glenfalloch*, Clyde to Madras. The crew of the former, and seven of the latter vessel, landed at Holyhead.

MR. ANSTEY, during the hearing of the Aga Khan case yesterday, said he expected that the case for the defendants and plaintiffs would be concluded to-day. If it should be protracted further, there is a possibility of the hearing of the case for the defence being deferred till after the vacation.

WE regret to announce that Dr. R. Haines, Principal of the Grant Medical College, died yesterday at Byculla. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, assembling at the Cathedral at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeding thence to the cemetery at Colaba, the place of interment.

MYCHOOL KHAN, a labourer who was admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital on the 11th inst., died yesterday from the injuries he had received. While the deceased was working on board in the Mazagon Dockyard, a cotton bale fell on his back, and he never rallied from the shock which he sustained. A Coroner's jury, which was held on the body, has been adjourned for further evidence.

THE boatswain of the *Elizabeth Fry* was charged with refusing duty. The chief mate stated that on the previous day he had ordered him to fix up the top-gallant lift, which duty was flatly refused. The mate told him to go to his cabin, but the prisoner replied that he positively refused to be knocked off duty by any one but the captain, who was then on shore. Upon his expressing contrition for the offence, he was sent on board.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 8 P. M. of the 25th and 8 P. M. of the 26th April: max. 5 hours 20 minutes; min. 0 hours 4 minutes. Calcutta via Madras, max 6 hours 14 minutes; min. 3 hours 34 minutes. Madras, max. 7 hours 29 minutes; min. 4 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 23rd April.

MORRIABA KHUNDOO, a lab-urer, while working at the Coorla earth works on the 20th inst., received severe injuries to his legs, in consequence of a stone falling upon them. He was brought to the Jamsetjee Hospital in a state of extreme depression, and both the legs were found to have sustained a compound fracture about the ankle joints. He never recovered from the effects of the accident, and died on Wednesday morning. Dr. Hewlett held an inquest over the body yesterday, which has been necessarily adjourned for further evidence.

FROM an intimation which we have received, there is reason to fear that the settling days of the next time-bargains in cotton, will be rather a difficult matter, and it is not at all improbable that the "Tazzee-wallahs," or those who are on the losing side, will rebort to other means than fair weather to get rid of their liabilities. We, however, feel satisfied that the police authorities will be too much for the gentlemen "who most do congregate in Mozambuckey" on such occasions, to admit of any breach of the public peace being permitted.

THE following programme of music to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at the Esplanade, this evening:—

Quick March	"Grenadier" ..... Unrath.
Overture	"Lestocq" ..... Berr.
Quadrille	"Indiana" ..... Jullien.
Selection	"Il Fanto Magico" ..... Conti.
Waltz	"Marguerite" ..... Godfrey.
Galop	"Troopers" ..... Waterson.

A CORONER'S inquest was held by Dr. Hewlett on Tuesday last, at the Baroda Railway Company's works at Parell, touching the death of Hoosen, a boy about seven years of age. The deceased was playing near her hut on Monday afternoon while her mother was engaged in domestic work. Missing the child shortly afterwards, the mother went out to search for her. As she got near to the drain, situated in front of her hut, she heard the noise of something heavy falling into the water of the drain, and running up to the spot, she saw her child struggling in the water. A man went into the drain and took the deceased out alive, but she died in half an hour. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

WE have been informed that the writer of the letter signed "One Interested," which appeared in our issue of yesterday, is in error in supposing that a sum of money was given by a Parsee gentleman in Bombay for the erection of a sweet water fountain, for the benefit of the orphan children of the Indo-British Institution. The facts of the case seem to be that the gentleman in question was solicited to give the fountain for the purpose stated, which he promised to do and also to erect it at his own expense; but we are assured that no money was paid to any person for this object. This occurred about eighteen months ago. Times have seriously changed since then, but there is no reason to doubt that the gentleman will yet be as good as his word.

WE perceive from the shipping reports in the Mauritius *Commercial Gazette*, that the ship *Sebastopol*, Captain Lowther, which arrived from Madras on the 21st March, encountered two cyclones on the 17th February, and the other on the 4th March. She started the stern-post and sprung her foremast, and made about an inch of water an hour.

Another ship, the *Speculator*, Captain Killam, from Rangoon on the 24th ultimo, experienced on the 5th idem, when in lat. 14·9 S., long. 88 E., a terrific hurricane which lasted nine hours. The wind began at S.E., then veered to S. and ended S.W. She lost her main and mizen masts and everything attached, and one boat. Her cabin was filled with water, so she bore up to Fort Louis for repairs.

On the 18th March, in lat. 18 S., long. 68·30 E., the barque *Anaxi*, from London to Bombay, 105 days out, was signalled. She was reported to have crossed the wake of a storm on the 14th of that month.

On the 21st March, in lat. 3 S., long. 64 E., the barque *Adria*, communicated with the ship *Flying Venus*, from Bombay to Liverpool, fifteen days out.

On the 22nd March, the ship *G. F. Holt*, from Bombay to Liverpool, fifteen days out, was signalled.

On the 26th March, the American ship *Humboldt*, in lat. 18 S., long. 35 E., signalled the ship *Volant*, from Falmouth to Bombay, seventy-eight days out.

A SERMON was preached at St. John's Church, Colaba, on Sunday last, in aid of the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education by the Reverend G. Walford, Secretary. To whom we understand, was attended by His Excellency the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and others interested in the cause of education in the principles of the Church of England. The obligation which rests on the community at large to come forward generously with pecuniary aid to meet the crying demand for education among the middle classes of European residents in India, and the great benefit that would result, both to missionary work and our political position, should these claims be longer neglected were ably enforced by the preacher. We trust the schools which the Board has thus pledged itself to establish in the several districts of Bombay will be immediately commenced.

A collection of about rupees three hundred was added to the general fund of the Society, Rs. 766 having been previously collected in Byculla Church for the same object. It only remains that annual subscribers should give in their promises, to afford the requisite machinery for this excellent work.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD and Mr. Justice Couch sat together yesterday for the purpose of receiving memoranda of appeals.

Mr. Mayhew applied to file a memorandum of appeal in the case of *Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama vs. the Secretary of State and Council of India*, in which decree was given, by Mr. Justice Anstey, in favour of the defendant, in the month of December last. The appeal was brought by the plaintiff. The memorandum was received on security being given for the costs.

Mr. White, on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit of *Esoo Pootlee vs. Wassoodeo Mustoba and another*, applied to file a memorandum of appeal against a decree given in the case on the 18th April last. The question, he said, was one as to the facts, and as to whether or not there was tenancy on the part of defendants. The memorandum was received on the same condition as the previous one.

Mr. Hayllar applied to withdraw a memorandum of appeal which had already been filed in the case of the *Bank of Bombay vs. Dhunjeebhoy Bahaljee* and another. The money (Rs. 34,033) had been paid into Court by a third party. Mr. White, on behalf of the Bank of Bombay, consented to the withdrawal of the appeal; and Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the party who had paid the money into Court, moved for leave to have it paid over to the solicitors for the Bank. These applications were allowed.

GAYNOR VS. SILVESTRE.—This case was called on again yesterday before the Senior Magistrate of Police, and the evidence of Mr. Munday, apothecary in charge of the European General Hospital, was taken to prove that Mrs. Gaynor was admitted to Hospital suffering from injuries, which he stated might have been inflicted by a kick, blow, or fall.

Mr. Judge, the advocate for the defendant, addressed the Court and maintained that the only evidence brought to prove the assault, was that of the prosecutrix and Captain Miller. He pointed out and descanted upon the discrepancies therein.

At this stage of the proceedings, some conversation took place between the parties concerned and their legal advisers with respect to an amicable arrangement, which His Worship strongly recommended, and adjourned the Court for half an hour to allow time for such a desirable consummation, the result of which was that when the Court again sat, Mr. Judge stated that they had come to an understanding, the matter had been amicably arranged, and that further proceedings were unnecessary. His Worship struck off the case, and discharged the defendant.

THE mortuary returns present a more satisfactory aspect this week than they have done for years past, the number of deaths from all causes being only 414 against 440—the mean of corresponding weeks in the past 10 years. Small-pox is gradually subsiding; cholera is almost unknown.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	0	Small-pox	1
Small-pox	0	Measles	0
Measles	0	Fever	7
Fever	1	Other diseases	9
Other diseases	9	JEWS:	
Accident	1	Small-pox	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Other diseases	2
Fever	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Accident	0	Cholera	0
HINDOOS:		Measles	0
Cholera	5	Small-pox	5
Small-pox	28	Fever	2
Measles	2	Other diseases	1
Fever	173	Accident	0
Other diseases	41	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Accident	1	Small-pox	0
Unknown cause	1	Fever	2
MUSSULMANS:		Other diseases	1
Cholera	0	CHINESE:	
Small-pox	29	Fever	0
Measles	5	Other diseases	0
Fever	49	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases	21	Accident	0
Accident	0	Unknown causes	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	5	62	Sexual and Child bearing	0	3
Small-pox	54	40	Tetanitary	1	1
Measles	28	20	Cachexy	35	10
Fever	234	212	Leprosy	0	0
Nervous system	10	13	Dropsy	4	2
Respiratory system	3	9	Accident	7	3
Alimentary	23	41	Unknown cause ...	1	1

HIS Excellency Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., is expected to arrive here (Poona) from the Presidency on or about the 29th instant.—*Poona Observer, April 20.*

ACCORDING to a recent order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Divisional Head Quarters has not been removed to the Mahableshwur hills as usual during the hot months.—*Id.*

IT is reported in Paris that a company is about to be formed for establishing a direct line of communication between India and France and England, *via* the Isthmus of Suez and Marseilles. A railway is to be constructed for this purpose in a direct line from Marseilles to Calais, by which nearly 200 miles will be saved.—*Malta Times, April 5.*

BY a telegram received yesterday, the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Nyanza* may be expected from Alexandria on Saturday, bringing with her both the heavy portion and the Overland portion of the Bombay Mail, with which former she will proceed to Southampton, after delivering the latter at Marseilles, the other steamship, the *Ava*, having met with an accident to her machinery on her voyage to Alexandria from Malta.—*Id.*

THE *Agamemnon*, Capt. Hardy, arrived at Spithead on the 26th ult. from Bombay, with the head-quarters of the 56th Regiment on board, and military invalids. The 56th comprises Colonel Hamilton and Facey, Dr. Sweeny, Capt. Thompson; Lieutenants Charley, Sullivan, Greenland, Barnett, Wood, Jones, Le Mottee, and Stewart; Ensigns Watson, Lever, Austen, Lockie, and Sinet; Quarter-master Whittaker, 426 men, 23 women, and 56 children.—*Overland Mail, April 3.*

THE *Cospatrick* arrived at Woolwich Arsenal on the 29th ult., from Bombay, 95 days out, bringing detachments of invalids and time-expired men from various regiments—namely, the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, the 1st Royals, the 10th, 44th, and 56th Infantry; 72nd Highlanders, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, and the 103th Madras Infantry. They were in charge of Capt. Mowbray, R.A.; Capt. Ogilvie, R.A.; Second-Capt. Monckton, R.A.; Lieut. Rooke, 1st Royals; Cornet Collette, 4th Dragoons; Quarter-master M'Gee, 1st Royals; Lieut. Knox, R.A.; and Lieut. Bowen, 44th Regiment. The total amounted to 256 non-commissioned officers and men, 17 women, and nine children. Six deaths happened during the passage home.—*Id.*

THE lady named Mary Frances Siddons, who seems to have enchanted the Edinburgh public, is the great-granddaughter of Sarah Siddons. The *Athenæum* says:—"One of the three sons of the great tragic actress, George, held a high civil appointment in India. A son of George Siddons, Captain William Siddons, 35th Bengal Light Infantry, married the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Earle, and of this marriage came the accomplished young lady who has been attracting all the play-going folk in Bombay, to the theatre there. Another lady, another lady who shone in London under the name of Siddons, is, we believe, a native of America, and the wife of a gentleman well-known in London and India, who has assumed the name of Siddons on his first visit of a near relationship, which he believes he has with the late Mr. George Siddons."—*Id.*

AT the meeting of the Ethnological Society on the 27th ult. a paper was read by Professor Dadajhoy Naorji, a Parsee, who at considerable length replied to a recent paper by Mr. Crawfurd on "European and Asiatic Races," in which the inferiority of the latter was decidedly pronounced. The Professor adduced many examples of literary attainments among the Hindoos and Parsees, and contended that in their codes of morality and in other virtues they were strongly enforced as in Europe, and that the low estimation in which Eastern people were held in this country was owing to accounts given by persons who were imperfectly acquainted with their language and character. The discussion which ensued turned principally on Mr. Crawfurd's previous paper, which was controverted by several speakers, among whom was Professor Goldstucker, who paid great stress on the Veda of the Hindoos, which book, he said, was admitted to have been written at least 3,000 years, and contained maxims of morality and a system of philosophy very far in advance of those of the European people at that period. It inculcated the worship of one only Creator of the universe, and its poetry would bear a comparison with the school poets. If the Hindoos were capable of producing such a work as that, it proved that the Asiatic races were not at that time inferior to the Europeans, and if circumstances had since caused them to retrograde, their present condition could not be attributed to original inferiority of race. General Balfour, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Poole, and other gentlemen took part in the discussion.—*Id.*

A CAREER OF CRIME.—A series of extraordinary disclosures have just been given to the public in Wiltshire. In the little town of Malmesbury there lived a widow lady named Perring, with one daughter, who is not yet eighteen years old. Last October there came to Malmesbury a young man who gave the name of Fuller, and was engaged by Dr. Salter, as assistant in his surgery. Soon after he eloped with Miss Perring, and was married to her at Cheltenham. A few weeks ago it was discovered that Fuller, as he called himself, had obtained a sum of money at the North Wilts' bank, Malmesbury, on a cheque purporting to be signed by Mrs. Perring. He was prosecuted and committed for forgery, a result which brought on Mrs. Perring a manifestation of popular indignation; but a little time sufficed to show Mr. Fuller in his true character. It was discovered that he had married in 1858, in this town, the daughter of a Sergeant Guise, and had been committed to the cells for making a false declaration as to age, &c. He came to England as a witness on the Trawley court-martial, and during his stay married Miss Kennington, one Sarah Ann Fox, but she having discovered his previous marriage, married again. For the two bigamous marriages he has been committed for trial, though not yet to undergo a more serious inquiry to be completed. Mrs. Perring died a few days ago, after a short illness, which commenced only a few days before the discovery of the forgery. It is proved by her daughter that Fuller gave her a pill, and a *post-mortem* examination revealed that an irritant poison, such as chloride of mercury, had been administered to her. The contents of the stomach and intestines have been sent to Dr. Hapath for analysis.—*Id*

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

AFTER a tour of five years in India, this talented "Band of Brothers" have decided to break up, and two at least of the Company leave for England by the outgoing mail. Through good and evil report, these gentlemen have pursued with indomitable perseverance, the purpose for which they came to this country, and it may be safely said of them that the success attending their endeavours has not only been commensurate with their deserts, it has in addition been unparalleled. Comparisons, according to Mrs. Malaprop, are "odorous," and we have certainly, on this occasion, no wish to make invidious distinctions. But exceptions prove the rule and we must certainly make an exception at the present time in favour of that versatile genius Dave Carson; the more especially, as the final and farewell performance, to be given this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, is for his benefit. The programme abounds in "gems," and it is useless particularising what is or what is not to be done. Not to know the Minstrels, is to proclaim oneself unknown, and we are sure from the great favour with which they have always been received in Bombay, a Theatre choke full to the ceiling will await the rising of the curtain this evening.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL AND ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL has incurred a considerable amount of odium by his performances in Electro-Biology, both among Europeans and natives: a large number of the former, but after all a small minority, of his audiences believing him a humbug; while a still larger number, and perhaps a majority, of the natives declare him little better than an embodiment of many of the Satanic powers. *Native Opinion*, a weekly journal printed in English, and purporting to be the organ of educated natives, has even gone so far as to question the honesty of the criticisms given by the daily papers on the performances; while the *India Prakash*, a paper printed in Marathi and English, has even more out-spoken in its condemnation of both the Professor and the *Times* and *Gazette*. It is quite unnecessary to enter into the question of the honesty or dishonesty of the criticism alluded to, the absurdity of a charge of the nature indicated being sufficiently obvious to the meanest capacity, but as even more disbelief unquestionably existed, and as it is at all times the duty of a journalist to overthrow, if possible, questions injuriously affecting integrity, the writer of this article thought it best to go thoroughly into the matter and sift it to the bottom.

At the outset I cannot do better than quote a passage from an admirable article on spiritual manifestations, published in a recent number of a weekly magazine, as the sentiments therein expressed exactly accord with my own:—"I have so good an opinion of human nature," says this writer, "that if a person were solemnly to tell me, in language interlarded with pious phrases, that he had once died and been brought to life again, I should be disposed to believe rather that he was a deluded person who deceived himself, than that he was a canting liar, attempting to deceive me. It is easy to believe that a desperate man, whose life is at stake, or who is in some other great emergency, will call God to witness that which is not true; but it is not easy to believe that a man, moving in respectable society, who is under no awful dread of this kind, could delil erately seek his daily bread and strive after notoriety, by professions which he knows to be false, wicked, and audaciously blasphemous. With this disposition to regard the apostles of startling and incredible doctrine rather as fools than rogues, I have always listened to the promulgation of startling and incredible doctrine with more than usual impartiality. I have always given them a fair hearing; I have never met them with scoffing or active opposition, and I have endeavoured to submit myself to the influences which they profess to act under. I have taken certain means of my own to test the genuineness of those influences, but I have never wilfully resisted anything that seemed likely to carry conviction to my mind. I feel satisfied, therefore, that the conclusions at which I have arrived, have not been inspired by bitterness nor prompted by prejudice." In this spirit I visited the Grant Road Theatre on Wednesday last, to solve the mystery. I had attended three previous performances, and although at first somewhat of a sceptic, came gradually to the belief there was "something in it," that is to say, in Electro-Biology. At the conclusion of the rope-tying trick, which, by the way, was very cleverly accomplished, Professor Bushell made a short preliminary speech in which he alluded to the ungenerous reports circulated regarding himself. He then requested volunteers to come forward for the purpose of manipulation, and the chairs were at once filled. Of five Europeans, who proceeded from the Dress Circle, only three were accommodated with seats, and of these, one as a subject was utterly useless, being no other than the renowned Dave Carson. The Professor appeared very unwell, and had, I have since heard, been suffering from fever for some days previously. He was irritable, and evidently much annoyed at passing remarks fired from pit, stalls, and gallery. I requested him to be calm, and assured him he should have a fair trial without fear or favour; and then the process of induction began. I resolutely and diligently stared at the metal disc placed in my left hand until my eyes blinked and blinked, and the lids overflowed with tears; until, indeed, the disc alternately grew large and small, and at times appeared to sink deep into the palm of my hand. Not so several of my companions; one of them, a Parsee, behaved very ungraciously and abruptly left the stage; others were choking with suppressed laughter the whole time. It is needless to say that an examination of these subjects proved them unfit. Three times the number required, however, were approved, myself among them. The test of fitness consists in closing the eyes; if the subject be unable to open them of his own will, he is under the influence in a lesser or greater degree. Three successive times mine were closed—sealed hermetically, I should rather say—as I found it quite impossible to open them. Right and left of me sat two Parsees, one of them a partner in the firm of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, the other a quiet, well-behaved young fellow, a Coptic, I believe, but like myself, determined to give the Professor a "fair chance." We three were commenced with, and before Mr. Bushell had done with us, it was close upon twelve o'clock. The experiments began with a clenching of the fingers of the right hand, rendering opening the hand impossible. My hands were then placed on the top of my head, where they remained a fixture, and although I fought against the "influence," as much as I was able, all my efforts to overcome it were futile. "Place your feet close together," said the operator. I did so; some passes were made, and my legs became fixed from my body to the ground. Nothing short of falling to the ground would have removed them, the muscles of the leg appearing to me like whip-cord. Of course there was a pretty considerable jubilation amongst the audience while these manipulations were taking place, which culminated with the Professor's request to me to say "Grant Road Theatre without stammering. I have been in a good many ridiculous positions, but I am sure never in one so thoroughly ludicrous as I found myself at this stage of the proceedings. Over and over again I tried to speak the words distinctly but made a shocking mess of it, each time the audience roared with laughter, and in spite of myself, so did I, and even the Professor's equanimity became considerably upset. As to pronouncing the word "Fire," that I found even more difficult—the power of articulation being for the time wholly suspended. Professor Bushell was then pleased to say that I was a very good subject, and I may, perhaps, state that I was strongly enforced as in Europe, and that the low estimation in which Eastern people were held in this country was owing to accounts given by persons who were imperfectly acquainted with their language and character. The discussion which ensued turned principally on Mr. Crawfurd's previous paper, which was controverted by several speakers, among whom was Professor Goldstucker, who paid great stress on the Veda of the Hindoos, which book, he said, was admitted to have been written at least 3,000 years, and contained maxims of morality and a system of philosophy very far in advance of those of European people at that period. It inculcated the worship of one only Creator of the universe, and its poetry would bear a comparison with the school poets. If the Hindoos were capable of producing such a work as that, it proved that the Asiatic races were not at that time inferior to the Europeans, and if circumstances had since caused them to retrograde, their present condition could be attributed to original inferiority of race. General Balfour, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Poole, and other gentlemen took part in the discussion.—*Id.*

Mr. Thomas Horton, sworn—I am an inspector of police, and was on duty last night at the Theatre. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the third defendant was made over into my custody by Mr. McCollum, who accused him of selling tickets belonging to the Theatre. He said he had received a ticket from the first defendant which he gave to the fourth, who was in the yard. The fourth defendant acknowledged that he had received the ticket, and said he had also got a ticket from the first defendant. The last acknowledged having given him and the second defendant a ticket each. I arrested all the four defendants. I received two rupees from the second, three from the third, and ten rupees from the fourth defendant, and rupees three from Mr. McCollum.

The defendants asked no question, and had nothing to say in their defence. In the absence, however, of evidence as to the payment of the money, His Worship felt constrained to dismiss the charge.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Wednesday, 25th April 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. *Aga Khan and others.*

The Court sat to-day, contrary to its usual custom (by which it does not sit on Wednesday) for the purpose of advancing this case.

Ahadad Hirabux, examined by Mr. Scoble, said—I am a Moolah, and am a Suni Mahomedan and a Surti by race. I was born in Bombay; my father came from Cashmeer. I am 32 years of age. I was appointed *Peshimam* in the Mosque in Chuttree Soorung Street as successor to Goolam Russool. That was four years ago: I was then only 18 years old. I performed the duties of that office for two years. About the time the worship was conducted in the Suni form. I lost my appointment because I was turned out of the Mosque, by force, by the Kojahs who have become Shias. About the 13th February 1864, our Suni *Banjee* was making the call to sunset prayer, when Didar Ali, a *Peshimam* of the Shias, came into the Mosque and, seizing me by the arm, forced me to get up from where I was sitting; I was on a prayer carpet, in the place where the *Peshimam* says his prayers). He told me to go away out of the Musjid. There were about 25 or 30 people in the Musjid at the time. Being forced, I did not resist, but left the place for fear of being beaten. Before I left, I saw Didar Ali himself lead the prayers: he lead them according to the Shia form. That was the first time in my experience that the service was performed in the Shia form in that Musjid. I went next day to the Musjid, when, at sunset, I was engaged in saying the prayer for that season, and leading those who were present. At that time a dead body was brought by Shia Kojahs inside the Mosque, and laid in such a place that it interfered with the saying of the prayers. The prayers are said by people standing in rows, one row behind the other; and the body was placed between the first and second row. There would be about 50 or 75 people present on that occasion, it being the last days of the Ramzan. It was not lawful for them to go on with their prayers after the body had been brought into the Musjid. That may be laid down in the Koran, but I don't know; I have not seen it there. I have heard it is so stated in our law books. [Witness named a number of the persons who brought the body.] The body was that of a Kojah. On the 14th of the same month, (the day after the body was brought) about four o'clock in the afternoon—one of the hours of prayer—I was standing on the *Musala* (the prayer carpet) and the muzzin or Kojah was about to begin prayer, when one or two hundred Shia Kojahs came into the Musjid and prevented us from proceeding. We were forcibly turned out. Allarruckia Soomar, the Shiah, was amongst them; and so was Dadoo, the *Peshimam*, and *Moolah*. I have never led prayers in that Musjid since.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—I officiated at the Musjid for two years; and I attended it before that. This was the old Musjid—the Musjid at the burial ground in Chuttree Soorung Street. The dead bodies of Kojahs are brought to be bought inside the Musjid. Corpses were brought to an open space outside the Musjid, called *Sahea*. I officiated in that Musjid five times every day during the whole of the two years: in some occasions I attended only one or two prayers in the day. I was appointed to the office by the Jamat. I am not a Kojah. I used to attend the meetings of the Jamat, got up by Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy; but never attended the meetings of the original Jamat in the Jamat Khana. When I was first appointed, *Peshimam* I was paid by Rahimbhoy Hemraz (who then acted as Mukhi) at the rate of Rs. 40 a month. I received nothing else from the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy party. I am at present paid by the party at the same rate. I sometimes officiate in their Mosque in the absence of Moolvee Goolam Russool. I am not a Moolah: a Moolah is a learned man. I can read Persian to some extent. I can read the Koran in the Arabic, but without understanding it. By Mr. McCulloch—There were two Jamats at the time when I was appointed. A dead body was never, to my knowledge, brought into the Musjid by Kojahs, except on the occasion I have referred to. The main entrance to the Musjid faces the east; in the middle of the building there are three arches; and the place for the *Peshimam* is about four paces from the wall opposite the main entrance. The *Peshimam*, in saying the prayers, faces towards Mecca—i. e. to the west. The ground within the arches is more sacred than the other parts. Corpses are never brought to that place, but they are brought to the outer part of the Mosque. I don't call that outer part the inside of the Mosque: it is called *Sahea*. There is no room for the dead body by the *Peshimam* while the body lies there. I have said prayers over a dead body: that was done by Goolam Russool. I have often heard prayers said over bodies. The *Peshimam* I officiated over a dead body, which was brought in between him and the arches. I know nothing of the religious books of the Kojahs. I have not heard of the *Dasavtar* or the *Sohrab*.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—I did not hear the words of the prayer used by Didar Ali, on the occasion I have referred to. Sunis never pray with their hands hanging down by the side.

Ali Mahomed, examined by Mr. Scoble, said—I was employed as *Bangee* at the old Kojah Musjid in Chuttree Soorung Street. I left that employment about two years and a quarter ago. I am not a Kojah; I am a Bengali and a Sheikh. I am a Suni Mahomedan. The call to prayer I used was the Suni form. [Witness repeated the form he used. It was correct.—Ed.] God is great! God is great! God is great! God is great! I bear testimony that God is one! I bear testimony that God is one! I bear testimony that Mahomed is the Apostle of God! I bear testimony that Mahomed is the Apostle of God! Come to prayers! Come to prayers! Come to prayers! Come to good works! Come to good works! God is great! God is great! There is no God but God! That is what we call the *Bang*. I don't know anything in our *Bang* about Ali. There was a *Bangee* at this Mosque before I became *Bangee*: he died subsequently. I had heard him say prayers in the *Bang*, and I know that we used the same words as I did. He was an old man when he died. Before I became *Bangee* I was employed for about four or four and a half years in the Mosque, in teaching boys and girls the Koran. I taught them to read the Koran in the Arabic, but without expounding it, for I did not understand that language myself. I understand the Koran in so far as relates to translations. The Koran speaks of Ali and other Mussalmans. I also taught them the *Kulma* e. There is no God but God, and Mahomed is the Apostle of God. This is the first Kulma in the Suni Kulmas, which them Suni prayers. The school was closed by the Kojahs who are of the party of Aga Khan: that was about two years or two years and a quarter ago. I ceased to conduct the school and to act as *Bangee* about the same time. I was turned out by the same party that turned out Abdool Rizzack, the *Peshimam*.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—I was appointed *Bangee* by the Suni Jamat, which met sometimes in the verandah of the house of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy. I was present when I was appointed. There were only about four or five Sunis present. I was sometimes present at the meetings of the Jamat. I have seen so large an attendance as about 500 at one of the meetings of that Jamat. The large meetings used to be held in the school near the new Mosque. I attended as a servant of the Jamat, and so did several others who were not Kojahs. I served them with water when they were assembled. The school-room could hold about two or three hundred children. It is somewhat larger than this Court, (first division Court). I was appointed school-master at the old Mosque by the same people who appointed me *Bangee*. I am still paid Rs. 10 by the same party as a *Bangee*. I used to get Rs. 5 a month for teaching. I never heard any of the religious books of the Kojahs.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—Fifty or sixty children used to attend my school. At the time when I first entered the service of the Jamat, there were no Shia Kojahs openly professing themselves to be such.

By His Lordship—Aga Khan had not then a party of followers who professed themselves to be Shias.

Kazi Goolam Ali Maharee, examined by Mr. Scoble, deposed—I am a Concani Mussalman of the Suni persuasion; my residence is in Bombay. I know the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy burial ground in Chuttree Soorung Street. A part of that burial ground belongs to me, there being a burial place of my ancestors inside the enclosure. I have known the place as long as I remember, and I am about forty or fifty-two years old. I have attended, on many occasions, the funeral ceremonies of Kojahs in that burial ground. They were conducted according to the Suni form. I have occasionally attended prayers in the Mosque in that burial ground; and they also were performed in the Suni form. It would not be lawful for me to be present at any burial place in a Shia burial ground. Many of my ancestors—four or five generations indeed—are buried in that place. My name, Maharee, shows that my family came from Malnar, where my ancestors held the office of Kazi, which is held at present by a relative of mine. I have been in the habit of holding meetings of a festive character in my house, which is in the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy burial ground, and a short distance from the burial ground. I have invited Kojahs to those meetings. Poetical compositions of mine have been recited at the Concani Mosque, and Kojahs have been there on such occasions. There is a festival called *Pir-an-Pir* peculiar to Sunis, which has, to my knowledge, been attended by Kojahs. Ever since I remember, the Kojahs have joined in those observances; and I would not have been lawful for them to have attended if they had been Shias. Shias would not be prevented from entering a Suni Mosque, and they might be invited to attend marriage festivals. I do not remember seeing Allaruckia Soomar, but I have frequently seen Jetha Chand and his sons attending the *Pir-an-Pir* festival. The Concani Mussalmans have also Kojahs and Sunis.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—I would not allow my daughter or my son to marry a Kojah, for one reason does not intermarry with another. I have been to the *Hadj*, neither has my father. If God assisted me with money I would consider it my duty to make the *Hadj*. I don't hold any office now, but I practise as a writer in Hindustani and Persian. I have written two or four books of poetry: that was about twenty years ago, and they were written in Hindustani. Several editions of them have been published. The burial ground belonging to me is separate from the burial place of the Kojahs, but within the same enclosure. The entrance to both is by the same gate. I last buried the remains of a relative in it about five or six years ago. There have been fifty or sixty burials there within my recollection. The property belonging to me was owned by my family before the Kojahs got theirs. I would have no objection to Shias being buried in the Kojah burial ground. I consider Shias Mussalmans, and have no doubt about it. I don't know any of the religious books of the Kojahs.

Examined by Mr. Green—Witness identified the signature of a deceased relative of his, named Kazi Hoosein bin Goolam Moohideen, to an affidavit sworn by him on 10th June 1864, in this matter, and in which he (the Kazi) was acquainted with the Kojahs, and that they had not been Sunis but followers of Aga Khan. [The document was put in.] Witness said that the statement made in the affidavit was not correct. Among the Mussalmanic Mahomedans the ceremony of *Pir-an-Pir* is usually celebrated on the occasion of marriages; but it is celebrated on other occasions as well. Sunis would not pay tribute to a Shia in a religious capacity. We would have no objection to paying respect to a Shia Syud, by which I mean, one whose word is prophetic. Sunis would not regard Shias as *Pirs*, for our religions are different. It is true that Shias are Mahomedans, but they hate those whom we reverence. Sunis would reverence Aga Khan as a Syud but not as a *Pir*. I would regard the Aga as a Syud; my reason for it is, I believe he is a Syud. I have never heard of any Concani Mussalmans reverencing him. Many thousands of Sunis go on the pilgrimage to Karbela, to visit the tomb of Hoosein, who was killed there years ago by the defendant's ancestors. I myself went to Karbela when in Turkey, and two or three days' journey from the Persian frontier.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—Thirteen years ago there were no Kojah Shia Mosques in Bombay, but there were Borah Shia Mosques. I believe the Borahs are not led by *Peshimams* while praying.

By His Lordship—Aga Khan had not then a party of followers who professed themselves to be such.

Kazi Goolam Ali Maharee, examined by Mr. Scoble, deposed—I am a Concani Mussalman of the Suni persuasion; my residence is in Bombay. I know the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy burial ground in Chuttree Soorung Street. A part of that burial ground belongs to me, there being a burial place of my ancestors inside the enclosure. I have known the place as long as I remember, and I am about forty or fifty-two years old. I have attended, on

at 4, Arundel Street, Coventry Street, and inquire for Mr. Shirley, she may hear of a situation to suit her. Luckily she showed me the letter, and suspecting from the style of writing, coupled with the name and locality given, that all was not right, I determined to accompany her, and before allowing her to enter the house to make some inquiry. On asking for the street we found it was a narrow sort of court, ending in a small square, aka the top of the Haymarket, and on inspecting the outside of the house, I saw that all the blinds were carefull drawn on the ground and first floors though there was not too much sun on the foggy March afternoon even out of the court. This naturally increased my suspicions, but wishing to give it the benefit of the doubt, and thinking if might by possibility be an office of some kind, I directed it my place to knock at the door and ask, but by no means to enter. She did so, and the door was opened by an old woman, who evidently expected her to walk in. She then asked, "Is this an office? Who is Mr. Shirley?" The answer was, 'It is not an office. General Shirley is here. On hearing this she at once returned to me. Need I add she did not go back to seek the situation? No doubt my niece was not the only intended victim of a scheme, the real purpose of which I leave your readers to judge." The solicitors of the owner of the house have stated in a letter to the Times that they have made enquiries into the case, and that they have satisfied themselves as to the respectability of their tenant, who lets the house in furnished apartments. Any of these apartments was let to a person who called himself General Arthur Shirley, of the United Service Club, and who has suddenly decamped—wither is not known. There is a General Arthur Shirley in the Army List, and on the roll of the United Service Club, and it has been remarked that "for the honour of the profession, the Horse Guards and the Committee of that Club would do well to close no time in ascertaining whether the gallant officer on their books is co-identical with the General Shirley who seems to have devoted his energies to insulting and debauching poor girls seeking to earn their livelihood honestly and industriously.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH.

(From the Egyptian.)

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence, from which it will be seen that the laying of a new telegraph cable between Alexandria and Malta is in contemplation :—

Camera di Commercio,
La Valletta, 27 Febbrajo, 1866.

Onorabile Signore,

La Camera di Commercio in vista degli inconvenienti che si vanno ri-entendo per le interruzioni frequenti nella communicazione telegrafica tra questa Isola ed Alessandria, ed avendo essa motivo di credere che le cause di tali interruzioni sono cagionate per lo stato difettoso in cui trovasi al presente la gomena elettrica tra Bengasi ed Alessandria, prende la libertà di pregare San Signoria l' Ufficiale Amministrante il Governo di compiacersi riferire il caso allo authorita della Metropoli, e sollecitare l' adozione di misure conducenti al ristabilimento permanente della communicazione di cui e parola.—Ho l' onore esser

(Firmato) GIOV. SCIORTINO, Segretario.

All' Illmo. Signor. L'Onorabile Sir Victor Houlton, C. C.M.G., Principale Segretario di Governo.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Valletta, 1st March, 1866.

Sir,—I am desired by the Officer Administering the Government to enclose for your consideration a letter from the Chamber of Commerce relative to the frequent interruptions in the telegraphic communication between this Island and Alexandria, and requesting that the subject may be brought under the consideration of the Home Government, with a view to a permanent re-establishment, of the communication in question.

The Officer Administering the Government entirely concurs with the view of the Chamber, and has forwarded their communication to the Secretary of State for India, by whom a request that steps may be taken to ensure a more regular communication, inasmuch as under the present system no regular communication can be depended upon, and consequently all the advantages of a telegraphic line are thereby nullified.

The Officer Administering the Government trusts that you will urge upon the Secretary of State the absolute necessity of taking prompt and efficient measures either by laying a direct line with Alexandria or by other means to apply a speedy and effective remedy to the serious evils now existing.—I have, &c.,

VICTOR HOULTON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To G. Gibson, Esq., Govt. & Gen. Supt. M. & A. Telegraph.

Office of the Malta & Alexandria Telegraph,
Malta, 2nd March, 1866.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., transmitting by desire of the Officer Administering the Government, copy of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce calling the attention to the frequent interruptions in communication which have taken place on the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Cable, and requesting that the subject may be brought under the consideration of the Home Government, with a view to a permanent re-establishment, of the communication in question.

You state that the Officer Administering the Government entirely concurs with the views of the Chamber and requests that through me the matter may be brought before the Lessees of the Line.

In reply I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Officer Administering the Government, that the attention of the Lessees of the Line will be at once called to the subject.—I have the honor to be—Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON,
Govt. & Genl. Supt.

Sir Victor Houlton, K.C.M.G., Chief Secretary to Government, Malta.

Office of the Malta & Alexandria Telegraph,
Malta, 24th March, 1866.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 2nd instant acknowledging the receipt of yours of the previous day's date, forwarding a letter from the Malta Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the frequent interruptions in communication which have taken place on the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Cable, and requesting by desire of the Officer Administering the Government, that the matter might, through me, be brought before the Lessees of the Line, have now the honor to forward to you, for the information of the Officer Administering the Government, the accompanying extract of letter, dated March 9th, which I have received from the Lessees' Managing Director in reply to the letter transmitting the correspondence referred to above.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON,
Govt. & Genl. Supt.

Sir Victor Houlton, K.C.M.G., Chief Secretary to Government, Malta.

Extract from Managing Director's letter dated 9th March, 1866.

Sir Victor Houlton's letter and its enclosure have been laid before the Board. That the subject has already received the serious attention of myself and my Co-Directors will be seen from the enclosed preliminary Prospectus of a new Company, which will take over the present Line and lay a new Cable between Malta and Alexandria. The local Government of Malta will, in the meantime, no doubt may rely upon everything possible being done to maintain unbroken telegraphic communication between Malta and Egypt.

The Oriental Telegraph Company (Limited). *Registered under the Joint Stock Company's Act*, 1863.—This Company is formed for the purpose of establishing a duplicate line of telegraphic communication between England and Alexandria, under one management, for working the present Malta and Alexandria line of Telegraph; and for constructing an independent line of electric telegraph to India by way of Egypt.

With this object, preliminary arrangements have been made, upon advantageous terms, for the transfer to the Oriental Telegraph Company of the entire line of Malta and Alexandria Line, now held by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company: and, also, for acquiring an independent, concession recently granted by the Italian Government to the latter Company, by which the privileges is accorded of erecting underground wires from the French frontier to the Sicilian coast, and of working the wires by a separate staff of selected signalmen.

In order to ensure uninterrupted communication with Alexandria, and to provide for the efficient transmission of the increasing business, arising from the additional traffic hereafter arising from the extension to India, and alternative line of telegraph, of the latest and most improved construction, will be laid from Sicily to Benghazi, and thence to Alexandria.

The first issue of capital to the amount of £400,000 will be applied to the construction of this line, and of the special wires through the Mediterranean, and to the purchase of the lease and plant of the Malta and Alexandria line.

THE TRANSFER OF THE MILITARY FUNDS.

(From the Overland Mail, April 3.)

The following is the draft of the bill now passing through Parliament for the transfer to the financial administration of Government of the several medical and military funds in India for the benefits of the widows and orphans of the members of those services :—

Bill to make Provision for the Transfer of the Assets, Liabilities, and management of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Military Funds, the Bengal Military Orphan Society, and other Funds, to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Whereas certain institutions known as the Bengal Military Fund, the Bengal Military Orphan Society, the Madras Military Fund, and the Bombey Military Fund, were established in India at different times, under the authority of the Honourable East India Company, for the grant of certain benefits to the commissioned officers of the said Company's army who were subscribers to those funds, and for the grant of pensions and other allowances to the widows and orphans of such officers, and those institutions were supported by donations and subscriptions from the officers of the said Company's army, and by certain dids from the said Company :

And whereas, by the Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second Victoria, chapter and sixy, for the better Government of India, it was amongst other things provided that the military and naval forces of the East India Company should be placed to be the Indian military and naval forces of her Majesty, and should be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowance, and privileges, and the like advantages as regard promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company :

And whereas, in consequence of the changes subsequently made in the constitution of the Indian army, notice was given to the Government of India by the Secretary of State for India in Council that the said Secretary of State for India in Council was ready to assume the liabilities of the said institutions, so far as might be requisite to maintain existing pensions, and to secure to the subscribers and their families the benefits to which they were entitled therefrom, and also that, in the event of such assumption, present incumbents on and subscribers to the several funds should be guaranteed the pensions and allowances for themselves and their families to which they were entitled from those funds according to the regulations then in force, and at the rates of subscription then existing :

And whereas, under instructions from the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government of India caused the question whether, under the guarantee so given, the assets and liabilities of the said institutions should be made over by the directors and managers thereof to the Secretary of State for India in Council, to be submitted for the votes of the subscribers to those institutions was, in regard to each of the said institutions, carried in the affirmative by a large majority of voters :

And whereas, in order to avoid any doubt that may hereafter arise in regard to the legality of such transfer, it is necessary to make provision by law for enabling the directors and managers of the said institutions to transfer the assets, liabilities, and management thereof to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and for enabling the said Secretary of State for India in Council to accept the same :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. It shall be lawful for the directors and managers of the said institutions to make over the assets, liabilities, and management thereof to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and for the Secretary of State for India in Council to take and assume the assets, liabilities, and management thereof.

2. As soon as the said assets, liabilities, and management shall be made over as aforesaid, and the acceptance thereof by the Secretary of State for India in Council notified by the Government of India, every person who shall be an incumbent on or subscriber to any of the said institutions at the date of such notification, shall be entitled from time to time to receive from the revenues of India such allowance to himself, and his family shall be entitled to receive such pension or allowance after his decease, as he or they may be entitled to by the regulations of the said institutions.

3. And whereas it may be expedient that the Secretary of State for India in Council should have authority in like manner to accept the transfer of the assets, liabilities, and management of other institutions, known as the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, the Madras Medical Fund, and the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund, with the consent of the subscribers to the said institutions respectively : It shall be lawful for the managers or trustees to make over the assets, liabilities, and management of all or any of the said funds, and for the Secretary of State for India in Council to take and assume the same, if at any time hereafter it shall appear by a vote, specially taken for the purpose, that a majority of not less than three-fourths of the subscribers to those institutions are desirous of transferring them to the said Secretary of State for India in Council.

AMERICA.

(From the Overland Mail, April 3.)

Our latest advices from New York are to the 21st ultimo. The proceedings of the Fenians are still the prominent feature in the news. The intelligence received in the earlier part of last week brought some alarming reports as to the alleged designs of the Fenians upon Canada, and St. Patrick's Day was generally fixed upon for the commencement of the campaign. According to a New York paper the forces of the Fenians are estimated at 30,000 men, and the funds of the association are said to amount to 15,000,000 dollars. With these it was estimated that the 30,000 men may be obtained for a month. In that month great things were to be done. A column of 5,000 men was to invade Western Canada, and two other detachments of 5,000 and 3,000 were to march upon Kingston or Toronto as circumstances might require. Thus established in Upper Canada, the Fenians were to fit out a navy on the great lakes and receive reinforcements. They would move, down the St. Lawrence and take Montreal, while another detachment was to capture St. John's and Halifax, and convert them into depots for privateers. Quebec would then fall; ocean shipping would be found there; the bays and rivers of Canada would be scoured; the name of Canada would be changed to New Ireland; this New Ireland would be recognized by the United States as a belligerent, and a Fenian fleet from California would take possession of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. That the Canadians believed that more was something more than mere bluster in all this is proved by the fact that the Governor-General of Canada issued a general order calling out the volunteers, and placing them under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Mitchell. The Governor regretted, hesaid, that as a measure of precaution, he was obliged to call into active service so large a number of volunteers, and added, that this step did not result from the existence of a condition of war with a foreign State, but was rendered necessary in the performance of the duty devolving upon the Government of providing for the protection of the lives and property of the Canadians against the threatened piratical attacks of lawless men who use the territory of a neighbouring Power openly to organize enterprises against the sovereign rights of the Queen and security of her subjects. The Governor, however, confidently relying on the loyal spirit of the Canadians to suppress this extraordinary mode of warfare, announced that, if necessary, the entire population would come forward to resist invasion, and he was convinced that should the threatened attack take place, the volunteers would be as successful in repelling such cowardly and wanton outrages against humanity and civilization as were their ancestors when called upon to roll back the tide of legitimate war, to repulse the attacks of lawless men. His Excellency's appeal seems to have been loyally answered, and at the latest dates earthworks were being erected at the most vulnerable points all along the frontier. Among other measures of precaution we learn from Montreal despatches that Sir Frederick Bruce had ordered the British West Indian squadron to sail for Halifax with all the available troops in the West Indies. General Lindsay commanded the troops of the Lower Provinces, and General Napier those of the Upper Provinces. It was reported that Sir Frederick Bruce had urged the American Government to make a public expression of its reprobation of the Fenian movement, to which Mr. Seward replied that the movement was certainly of a dangerous, if not a criminal nature, but so long as its leaders kept within the law they were an annoyance, more within their reach and easier compassed. Their success would be accompanied by desolation, plunder, and unrestricted licentiousness; but the sound of alarm has been followed by the gathering of willing thousands ready to defend their homes. The country presented the aspect of a vast extended camp. The Canadians, while relying on the co-operation of England, have sprung to arms for self-defence, and will, if forced, strike in a good cause. There can be but one reception for invaders—stern, pitiless opposition to repell aggression, striking for Queen and country, law and liberty; and may God defend the right.

The *Montreal Gazette* represents the Canadian forces to consist of 10,000 regular troops, 15,000 volunteers on frontier service, 15,099 volunteers ready for immediate service, and 80,000 militia ballotted for and ready to be called out.

A Toronto despatch states that information has been received from Secretary Seward that the United States authorities will prevent any violation of neutrality, and extend all necessary co-operation to the Canadian authorities to guard against Fenian raids from the territory of this country. The Governor of New Brunswick had sent a message to the Legislature, stating that, although the American Government had given satisfactory assurances that their agents would permit no raiding parties to cross the frontier, yet their vigilance might be eluded, and therefore some portion of the militia should be called out to protect the province from insult. The House, in reply to the message, placed the whole revenue of the province at the disposal of the Government for the purposes of defence.

THE THREATENED WAR IN GERMANY.

The aspect of affairs in Germany is ominous and threatening. Whilst diplomacy appears to be either powerless or inactive, the military preparations are pushed forward with unremitting vigours, and Prussia, who has hitherto endeavoured to conceal her efforts of this direction, is now openly preparing for the conflict. Seven of the chief fortresses on the side of Austria are ordered to be armed; number of artillery regiments are to be raised to their full strength, and the Guards' reserve, as well as several landwehr regiments, has been called out. Austria, on the other hand, has now garrisoned at the towns on the Silesian frontier; Cracow has been provided with a large amount of heavy artillery, the line of the Oder has been occupied in force, and General Benedek has accepted the command of the army of the north, with General Von Gablenz well known connection with the Sleswig-Holstein war, as commander of the advanced guard. The forces in Venetia will remain under the control of the Archduke Albert. A commission of Austrian Engineers making a minute inspection of the fortifications along the line of the Adige, and the soldiers of the reserve on furlough have been called in. It is understood that at least 40,000 Austrian troops are concentrated at Theresienstadt, near the frontier of Prussia and Saxony. The Vienna journals of the 1st instant describe war to be inevitably and state that "In consequence of the present state of political affairs, extensive contracts for the supply of corn have been entered into with the Credit Anstalt."

Prussia has forwarded a circular despatch to the minor German States pointing out the hostility of the various States taking up a definite position upon one side or other in the present dispute between Austria and Prussia. The dispatch is believed to be to the following effect :—Prussia has endeavoured to maintain her good understanding with Austria in the Schleswig-Holstein question, but the interpretation attached by the cabinet of Vienna to the Gastein Convention has necessarily produced differences. Austria has now resorted to armaments, and Prussia might possibly also be forced to take military measures by care for her own security. The despatch concludes by stating that "it is urgent for Prussia to know it, and to what extent she may rely upon assistance in case she should be attacked by Austria or forced into war by unmistakeable measures." A telegram from Brussels of the 1st instant, says :—" According to intelligence received here the attempts to Count Von Bismarck to win over the middle States of Germany to the side of Prussia have entirely failed. The various Governments are represented to have declared that the espousal of either side would be a contravention of the Federal laws. Private despatches from Berlin state that at a recent conference between Count Von Bismarck and Count Karolyi, Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, the latter energetically requested an explanation relative to the military preparations of Prussia. Frequent communications were passing between the middle States."

Baron Von Beust has during the past week been making a journey through Southern Germany, which has, it is stated, resulted in the formation of a league consisting of his own State, Saxony, with Bavaria and Grand Ducal Hesse, the object of which is to bring the question at issue before the Federal Diet. Meanwhile, M. Benedetti, the Ambassador of France at Berlin, in an interview with the King of Prussia, has announced the Emperor Napoleon's opinion that the maintenance of peace is a European necessity, and that if war should break out, " France will certainly not be on the side of that power which shall discard negotiations."

The Italian Ministry recently informed the Chamber that the army would be increased, and it now appears that they are calling out the remainder of the last conscription which had been allowed to remain unsummoned. It is also declared that the mission of General Govone to Berlin had a distinct meaning, and that Italy is on the eve of a formal alliance with Prussia, to be operative in the event of war. Govone was recond chief of Della Marmora's staff in the Crimea, is an excellent officer, and was received in Berlin almost with enthusiasm. General Cialdini also has been summoned to Florence, and if war breaks out, will probably command the army of the Po. The *Nord* in a review remarks that it is, however, by no means certain that Italy has most to gain by siding against Austria. "By taking the field of Austria, she might possibly get Venetia without a blow being struck for it. Clearly it is the policy of Italy to hold back, and to promise nothing to any one until the two German Powers are irrevocably committed. Otherwise she will thereby help Prussia to coerce Austria diplomatically, as she did last summer, and will get nothing for her trouble. But directly the war has begun she will be strongly tempted to take one side or the other, and to make the cession of Venetia the price of her concurrence in either case. And which is the side she will select must evidently be determined by France. France will want the Italian army just as much as Italy will want Venetia, and the Emperor will set himself to make the same calculation that Italy has to go through. Will it pay better to bargain with Prussia, and to march Austria on condition of being handsomely paid for doing so, or to stipulate with Austria that Prussia shall be crushed, and that in return Italy shall have Venetia, and France the left bank of the Rhine ?"

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
Mar. 23	Victoria Cross	Cowley	Liverpool.
,, 25	City of Shanghai	Murray	Do.
	Magdalen	Merusich	Do.
,, 26	Queen of the Isles	Manson	Do.
	Magdalen	Minheniack	Do.
,, 27	Tennyson	Clark	Do.
	Minnehaha	Bevan	Do.
	Agamemnon	Millerman	Do.
	Remington	Fowler	Do.
,, 28	Coepatrick	Elmslie	Deal.
	Agamemnon	Mardell	Do.
	Archilles	Wallace	Liverpool.
	Countess Minto	McGriffic	Do.
	Pearl of India	Osborne	Do.
,, 29	Sonkar	Wilkes	Do.
	Camperdown	Cosens (for Kurrachee)	Gravesend.
	Cureetjee Furdoonjee	Mackenzie	Liverpool.
	Travancore	Durkee	Do.
	Kate Kellock	Vincent	Do.
,, 30	Saipoor	Gillett	Do.
,, 31	Marion	—— (for Kurrachee)	Gravesend.
	Preansor	——	Liverpool.
April 1	Hoogomort	——	Do.
	Canopus	——	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Mar. 23	Khandeish	M'Pherson	Gravesend.
,, 24	Vic. Bunsell	Lewes	Liverpool.
	Disraeli	Williamson	London.
	Assaye	Jones	Liverpool.
,, 28	Assam Valley	Harvey	Do.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Bird of Paradise, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 31st, 22 S., 65 E.

Challenger, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 12th, off St. Helena.

City of Richmond, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

Mary Stenhouse, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 17th, 4 N. 23 W.

City of Ottawa, Newport to Bombay, March 11th, lat. 42 N., long: 14 W.

CASUALTIES.

Canopus, Kennedy, Bombay for Liverpool, put into Milford on March 28th, from stress of weather, short of provision, and crew sick.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL : SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Robert, Price & Co.)
BRIJBHUKANDAS PURSHOTTUMDAS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDAS JUGGUVUNDAS, Esq., Late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.—
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.

Messrs. KELLY, HOPE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { Rajkote, Surat, Ahmedabad, Agra, Delhi, Kurrachee, Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight			1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand			1s. 12d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Promissories and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows :—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ,,
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ ,,

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	...	at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s.	11½d.
3 do.	...	at 1s.	11¾d.
2 do.	...	at 1s.	11¾d.
1 do.	...	at 1s.	11¾d.
On demand	...	at 1s.	11¾d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 12 ,, 7 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for 1 per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable ; and all letters addressed, " To the Manager of the Bank."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—H. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, Limited, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 2d. per Rupee.			
4	do.	at 2s.	1d. ,,
3	do.	at 2s.	1d. ,,
2	do.	at 2s.	1d. ,,
1	do.	at 2s.	1d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)		at 2s.	0d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Account at ½ per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
do. 6 do.	4 do. do.
do. 12 do.	6 do. do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency receive Private Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be specified.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 8 " at 2s. 0¼d. "
Do. Scotland } On Demand ... } 2s. 0d.
Do. Ireland }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... 3 ,, ,,
Do. 6 ,, ,, ... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 ,, ,, ... 5 ,, ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipts.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman*. | HIRJIBHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

,,	4 do.	2s.	0¼d. ,,
,,	3 do.	2s.	0¼d. ,,
,,	2 do.	2s.	0¼d. ,,
,,	1 do.	2s.	0¼d. ,,
,,	On demand do.	2s.	0¼d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realisation to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 1,,,) Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain	...	4 per cent.
6 ,, ,,	...	5 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,,	...	6 ,, ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

श्री भंडोस्तान चैनीनथना बंडन अंड आंशना कंपेनी (लीमीटेड).

चिन हडोंग बेनिनसुला बंडन एंड चाइना बाचना आफिस (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONE £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up.....£1,000,000
Paid up.....861,000
Reserve Fund.....100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LESLIE, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEWIS, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. J. SHAKESPEAR, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Govern ment Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Manche, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 30, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL.....The National Bank (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Banking Company (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable at *London* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase these Bills on Europe, the Manager will, when necessary or so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill may be sent. *Care must always be taken to state if required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 10,000, and 3 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 9 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's name the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest thereon, will be made over to the owner free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is partic